The Pyongyang Times

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PREMIER KIM IL SUNG REPLIES

to President of Korean Affairs Institute in Washington

In a letter to Mr. Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, Premier Kim Il Sung once again clarified the stand of the Government of our Republic for the unification of the country on the principle of independence free from any outside interference, in a democratic way and by peaceful means.

Premier Kim Il Sung received a letter from Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, dated November 12, 1966, in which the latter set forth his views on the question of Korea's unification.

In the letter Yongjeung Kim once again recalled the six-point proposal he had made in his November 12, 1964 letter, namely, the establishment of a unification commission composed of eleven members to negotiate for the restoration of the indivisible motherland to its natural state, the immediate institution of certain urgent humanitarian and economic measures as a prelude to political settlement such as the freedom for the divided families to reunite themselves and choose their residence anywhere they wish, the unfettered freedom to carry on trade between the two parts of the country, the freedom of migration and travel between the north and the south, the resumption of mail, telephone, telegraph, transportation and electric power services and the participation in scientific and sports activities throughout the country, the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the Korean peninsula and the reduction of armed forces, the grant of power to the unification commission to abolish the 38th parallel and dissolve the Military Armistice Commission, the arrangement for free, all-Korea elections held on the basis of proportional representation, and the establishment of a neutral status for Korea through the nullification of all agreements and treaties concluded by both regimes. He referred to the fact that the nation still remains split.

Noting that "if both regimes choose to live under the protection of their respective foreign guardians, there can be no Korean unity," he held that both regimes should be freed from "foreign influence" and achieve an independent unification. As a preliminary step he newly suggested the establishment of a conciliation commission composed of an equal number of representatives from both sides, which could meet in a non-aligned country free from the influence of all interested powers.

In this connection Premier Kim Il Sung sent a reply letter on January 4.

The letter reads in full:

Mr. Yongjeung Kim,
President of the Korean Affairs Institute,
3900 Watson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

I have received your letter dated November 12, 1966.

I appreciate your letter as an expression of your endeavour to promote the unification of our country by ourselves.

The stand of our Government on your proposal concerning the question of unification of our country was already clarified in detail in my reply letter of January 8, 1965.

In your recent letter you made a new suggestion, as a preliminary step for facilitating unification, on setting up a conciliation commission composed of an equal number of representatives from both sides which could meet in a non-aligned country free from the influence of all interested powers. Your suggestion, I should say, has points in common with our stand on realizing contact and negotiations between the north and the south. As is well known, we have proposed time and again that the representatives of North and South Korea meet in Seoul or Pyongyang or in any other place agreed upon between both sides. If such a conciliation commission as you have suggested should be set up and the representatives of the north and the south sit around the conference table and conduct negotiations guided by the principle of independent unification, this would mark a step forward toward achieving the cause of the unification of the country.

People who are apprehensive of the future of the country and the destiny of the nation should exert utmost efforts to end the tragedy of the split nation and realize the cause of the whole nation, the unification of the country, by exploiting every possibility.

We have consistently made and are making all possible efforts for the accomplishment of the country's unification, the supreme task of our nation.

As is generally known, we have all along proceeded from the position that the unification issue, a domestic problem of our nation, should be solved on the principle of independence free from any foreign interference, in a democratic way, and by peaceful means.

The basic measures we have invariably suggested for the unification of the country are: to establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free north-south general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops. We have repeatedly put forth these proposals after the war, too, at the 1954 Geneva Conference convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and, thereafter, at the sessions of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our plan is conditional on the withdrawal of the foreign troops. It is self-evident that, under the circumstance in which foreign forces are occupying the territory, national sovereignty and freedom of the masses of the people for expressing their intention cannot be secured.

There are no foreign troops whatever in North Korea today. The question is to get rid of the U.S. Army which is occupying South Korea under the signboard of "the U.N. forces."

North-south general elections should be held on condition that foreign troops are withdrawn and any foreign interference is precluded and, at the same time, complete freedom of activity of political parties as well as the freedom and rights of the masses of the people are adequately ensured. All political parties, organizations and individuals should be given freedom of political activity anywhere in the north and South Korea people should be given freedom of seeing the realities of North and South Korea and forming their own judgement, of discussing which way to take for the independence and prosperity of the nation, thereby drawing appropriate conclusions by themselves.

If north-south general elections are held by means of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot after creating the above conditions, it will be possible to set up a unified democratic government fully reflecting the general intention of the masses of the people of every walk of life.

It is our firm belief that this plan is the most reasonable and fairest plan, and we are still doing all we can to translate it into reality.

Under the condition that this plan still remained unrealized, however, we put forth in August 1960 the proposal for a north-south confederation as a transitional measure for restoring the severed national ties, pending the materialization of complete unification. The confederation plan envisages the strengthening of economic, cultural and social ties and cooperation between the two zones, while retaining for the time being the existing political systems in North and South Korea. Although it falls short of complete unification, the establishment of such a confederation would open a phase favourable for the promotion of understanding between the north and the south and the acceleration of the unification of the country.

With a view to lessening the sufferings of the people caused by the country's division and helping promote unification, we also proposed to realize economic and cultural interchange between north and south, leaving political questions aside, and repeatedly proposed to realize mutual visits and, first of all, correspondence between both parts so as to meet the burning desire of the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends, separated in the two zones.

The eighth session of the second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea convened in November 1960 held once more an exhaustive discussion of the question of facilitating the peaceful unification of the country and advanced concrete proposals, together with recommendations, on realizing economic and cultural cooperation between North and South Korea and promoting an independent development of the economy in South Korea.

It is of primary importance for the acceleration of the unification of the country to convert the armistice into a durable peace and ease the tension created between the north and the south. Therefore, we have directed due concern to this and, at the first and sixth sessions of the second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on a number of other occasions, proposed to reduce the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively and conclude an agreement on refraining from using armed force against each other.

Furthermore, to alleviate the difficulty of living of the South Korean people languishing in hunger and poverty, we offered time and again to take into North Korea the unemployed and orphans and ensure jobs and livelihood to them, issue stipends to self-supporting students to enable them to study, and also proposed measures for relieving victims of natural calamities.

We have never ceased for a moment our persevering efforts to accomplish the unification of the country by our own efforts.

In recent years alone, in March 1964 the

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PREMIER KIM IL SUNG'S REPLY

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third session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., on the initiative of our Government, proposed to achieve national unity and cooperation by convening a joint meeting of North and South Korean political parties and public organizations or through contacts and exchange of views between representatives of all circles of North and South Korea, offered to supply South Korea annually with 2 million *sok* (one *sok* is 150 kg) of polished rice, 100,000 tons of rolled steel, 1,000 million kwh of electric power and 10,000 tons of chemical fibre, as well as cement, timber and machinery, to rehabilitate the devastated economy of South Korea and help provide a stable livelihood to the population and to take over South Korean unemployed and ensure jobs and stable conditions of life to them in the northern part of the country.

Again at the fourth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. held in May 1965, we advanced national-salvation measures for achieving national unity and expediting the unification of the country, rejecting outside forces.

All these just and reasonable proposals of ours have won the unanimous support of the people in North and South Korea who are so eagerly aspiring after the unification of the country.

The demand for realizing contact and exchange between the north and the south and paving the way for unification has been constantly raised also by the South Korean public circles and is being continuously raised as an irrepressible demand.

But our sincere proposals and persevering efforts for promoting the unification of the country, the supreme task of our nation, have failed to get appropriate response on the part of the South Korean authorities. They have not only opposed from the beginning our proposal to have all foreign troops withdrawn and hold free north-south general elections, but also turned down our proposal on the establishment of a north-south confederation pending complete unification. The South Korean authorities turned a deaf ear also to the proposal for realizing economic and cultural interchange, leaving aside political questions, and declined to accept even the proposal for correspondence between both parts. They are opposed to whatever contact between the north and the south and flatly reject any proposal which is helpful for the unification of the country.

I think you, too, are well aware of all these publicly known facts.

The South Korean authorities are not only opposed to all of our just proposals but answer the mounting aspiration of the South Korean people for unification with ruthless suppression. They condemn as a "traitorous" act violating the "state policy" even the demand for economic and cultural exchange, correspondence and mutual visits between the north and the south, to say nothing of the demand for the complete unification of the country.

If the South Korean authorities ever talk about unification, it is only when they talk about unification through "U.N.-supervised elections." This is designed to introduce outside forces to meddle in the internal affair of our nation. The United Nations has neither competence nor right to meddle in the Korean question. Furthermore, it has been used as an instrument in justifying the U.S. imperialists' aggression in our country.

Unification through "U.N.-supervised elections" advocated by the South Korean authorities is, in the final analysis, meant to extend the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism established in South Korea to North Korea. By hanging on to U.S. imperialism on the plea of "U.N.-supervised elections," the South Korean authorities are only revealing their unjust position, namely, they wish to leave South Korea in the hands of foreign aggressive forces and perpetuate the division of the country.

In recent years they have laid new obstacles in the way of the unification of the country, relying heavily upon foreign aggressive forces of imperialism.

Despite the unanimous opposition of the people in North and South Korea, they concluded the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" and are ushering even the Japanese militarist forces, the invetcrate enemy of our nation, into South Korea. Japanese militarism, which is making its way into South Korea with the "ROK-Japan Treaty" as a stepping stone, is emerging as a dangerous force invading South Korea and hampering the unification of our country.

The South Korean authorities are actively following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggressive war, are engrossed in new war preparations for fratricide and exacerbating tension in our country. On the other hand, they are dispatching large numbers of troops of the "ROK army" to South Vietnam. The dispatch of "ROK Armymen" to Vietnam, through which South Korean youth are being sent out to be used as bullet-shields by the U.S. in its war of aggression in Vietnam, is an unpardonable crime of the South Korean authorities who are doing everything in their power to serve the U.S. imperialists.

To cover up these traitorous deeds which even their predecessors did not dare commit, they are putting up such signboards as "national independence" and "patriotism." The "national independence," "self-sustenance," "modernization," etc. advocated by the South Korean authorities are nothing but subterfuges for justifying their traitorous acts of ushering in foreign forces and selling the country. It is like leaving sheep to the care of a wolf to try to achieve independence by leaving the country to foreign imperialism and build a self-supporting economy or modernize the country by relying upon foreign monopoly capital.

All facts show that the South Korean authorities are taking the road of reliance upon outside forces and treachery, not the road of national self-identity and independence, and that they are not concerned in the least about national unity and the country's unification.

To be sure, they are afraid more than anything else of the question of the country's unification being solved by our people themselves. If not, why should they continue to beg for the U.S. Army's occupation of South Korea so eagerly and why should they wish to live only under the protection of U.S. troops?

There is no denying that they are scared of the people. If this is not the case, why should they oppose free north-south general elections and oppose so obstinately mutual visits and correspondence between the fellow-countrymen?

It is quite clear who is to blame for the failure of the unification of our country up to this date, more than twenty years after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, despite the burning desire and efforts of all our people.

The responsibility rests entirely with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities who are fawning upon them and have reduced themselves to the faithful executor of the aggressive and nation-splitting policies of the United States toward Korea.

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea have converted it into a colony and military base and seized the real power in South Korea. Since the first day of their occupation, they have sought to split our nation and schemed extension of their domination to the northern part, using South Korea as a stepping stone. They are hampering the unification of our country, illegally taking the Korean question to the United Nations.

The split of the nation can never be ended by relying upon the outside forces. Neither the United States nor the United Nations can solve the question of the unification of our country, and it is inconceivable that any foreign country would make a present of a unified country to us.

As you have justly stressed, the country's unification is our own affair that should be solved by our people themselves, it is a question that can be solved only on an independent basis.

To achieve the unification of the country by ourselves, no interference should be allowed, whether it be from the United Nations or any other outside force.

As for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our Government always disposes of its own problems in accordance with its own views and resolution and firmly upholds sovereignty in all spheres, political, economic, cultural and others. It is well known to the world that we do not allow any foreign powers to interfere in the affairs of our country.

Should an independent regime be set up in South Korea, too, or South Korea become neutral, there would actually be no big obstacle for our people to unify the country by themselves.

The question is the fact that South Korea is under the occupation of the U.S. troops, under U.S. domination. The stationing of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the policy of colonial enslavement followed by the United States are the basic obstacles to the unification of our country. Therefore the country's unification is inseparable from the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and the liquidation of U.S. colonial rule there.

In order to preclude any possibility of foreign interference, we should also oppose the traitors' forces which have become the foothold of the foreign aggressive forces.

Traitors like Pak Jung Hi, a watchdog of Japanese imperialism in the past, then a stooge of U.S. imperialism and now a faithful minion of both U.S. and Japanese imperialism, must be ousted. As long as we leave these elements as they are, we will neither be able to check outside interference nor accomplish the unification of the country by ourselves.

In order to accomplish the country's unification by ourselves, all the patriotic forces of our country must unite and wage a tenacious anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. If all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea firmly unite and fight, we will be able to drive the U.S. aggressor forces out of South Korea and accomplish the historic task of the country's unification. All the Koreans who are sincerely desirous of the independent unification of the country, wherever they may live in the divided country and whether they be at home or abroad, should join in the nation-wide struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea and the unification of the country.

For the early realisation of the cause of unification we will always join hands with those who value the interests of the nation and aspire after the unification of the country, irrespective of their political views, ideologies, religious faiths and past records. We will welcome and work together with even those who have committed crimes against the country and the people, provided they repent of their past misdeeds and come out in the struggle for the independent unification of the country.

We will in the future, too, make every effort

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to realize unification by ourselves in the interests of our nation and our people.

We are prepared to discuss any proposal of any person so long as it is based on the principle of unifying the country by ourselves, rejecting outside forces, and strive to find common points therein.

As for the South Korean authorities, they have never represented, and can never represent, the people of South Korea. It is out of the question for those who are in power banking on outside forces betraying our fellow countrymen, to represent the people there.

The South Korean authorities have left everything in South Korea to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and subjected our people to all sorts of national humiliation and oppression, are perpetrating fascist suppression against the masses of the people and persecuting the patriots and, furthermore, are bringing in the Japanese militarist forces. They are even forcing our compatriots to shed their blood, being made the scapegoat for the U.S. in its war of aggression. Could you imagine that they can ever represent the people?

If the South Korean authorities take an independent stand even today, waiving its policy of relying on outside forces, we may hold parley with them, too, in a neutral country or at any other place agreed upon. For this, the South Korean authorities should accept the following points:

1) **To demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army,**
2) **To stop the criminal action of dispatching troops to Vietnam and completely withdraw the "ROK troops" already sent there,**
3) **To abrogate the traitorous "ROK-Japan Treaty,"**
4) **To set free all the political "prisoners" and patriots who have been arrested and imprisoned on account of having fought for the cause of the country's unification,**
5) **To put an end to fascist suppression, ensure democratic freedom in social and political life, including that of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and enable everybody to freely discuss the unification of the country.**

When the South Korean authorities pledge themselves to put these points into effect, we may jointly explore the way for accomplishing the country's unification with them even if they have committed towering crimes against the country and the people.

Though we are compelled to take such a stand toward the South Korean authorities which are taking the road of treachery, we are desirous of holding unconditional negotiations on the question of the country's unification with those political parties, organizations and individuals of South Korea who aspire after the unification by our people themselves, rejecting any outside forces. We are prepared to negotiate with them ways and means for the country's unification at any time and at any place agreed upon and will readily join efforts for ending the tragedy of national division.

The country's unification is the most pressing task confronting our people and an honorable task which must be settled in our generation. We cannot hand down the divided country to our next generation. We are firmly determined to unify the country in our generation.

The aspiration of the entire Korean people for the independent unification of the country will surely be achieved.

In conclusion, I express the hope that you will make due contribution to the struggle of our people for the country's unification.

KIM IL SUNG,

Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, Korea
January 4, 1967

U.S. SHOULD STOP AGGRESSIVE ACTS AGAINST CAMBODIA

D.P.R.K. Government Issues a Statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on January 7 in connection with fresh aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Cambodian people.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Recently the U.S. imperialists again perpetrated brigandish acts of aggression against the Cambodian people.

On December 30, 1966, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Vietnam, mobilizing fifty helicopters, four "L13"-type reconnaissance planes, and two "F105"-type aircraft, strafed and fired rocket shells on the residential quarters of Bathu village, Svayrieng Province, Cambodia, and brought aggressor troops there by helicopters to murder innocent inhabitants, hiding more than ten Cambodians, set fire to houses, and destroy properties.

This is a deliberate provocation of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against Cambodia and a grave challenge to her territorial integrity, national dignity and sovereignty.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people vehemently denounce the new brigandish acts of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and voice full support to the just stand of the Royal Government of Cambodia outlined in its communique of January 2.

The U.S. imperialists have resorted to flagrant interference, pressure and military provocations to oppose the strictly neutral policy and independent position of the Royal Government of Cambodia and eliminate her influence on the countries in Southeast Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, their puppets in South Vietnam and Thai reactionaries have made no scruple to commit all kinds of criminal atrocities — frequently intruding into the Cambodian territory and her territorial air, killing or wounding peaceable inhabitants and burning down and demolishing their houses.

These nefarious acts of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have been frustrated each time by the decisive counter-blow of the Royal Government and people of Cambodia.

The recent attack on Bathu village by the U.S. imperialists and their minions in South Vietnam is part of the U.S. policy of aggression and war to extend the war against the Vietnamese people to the whole of Indo-China.

The U.S. imperialists, who are desperately trying to find a way out of their ignominious defeat in Vietnam by escalating the war stage by stage, are scheming to spread the flames of war to Cambodia and Laos. Through the criminal war escalation scheme, the American imperialists once again thoroughly laid bare their sinister aggressive nature before the world.

The wilder they run, the quicker their doomsday will come.

The struggle of the Cambodian people against the ceaseless aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is one for defending the independence and sovereignty of their own country and a just struggle for peace in Asia and the world.

The just struggle of the Cambodian people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors is winning the active support of the Asian people and the world's progressive people.

U.S. imperialism is not only the enemy of the Cambodian people but also the common enemy of the world's peace-loving people.

The Korean people and the people of the whole world are condemning with burning indignation the repeated brigandish acts of aggression against Cambodia by U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

With no provocation or aggression will U.S. imperialism be able to frighten the Cambodian people who are valorously advancing under the anti-imperialist banner or bar their onward march.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges should immediately stop their brigandish acts against Cambodia.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their puppets continue with their reckless provocations against the Royal Government and people of Cambodia despite the strong condemnation of the Cambodian people and the world's peace-loving people, this is liable to bring about serious consequences, and the U.S. aggressors will be held entirely responsible for them.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Cambodian people in their struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty, independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of the country, foiling all the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the Korean people will, as before, continue to fight together with the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and render full support to the just cause of the Cambodian people.

New Year's Greetings

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly exchanged congratulatory telegrams with Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Hadzi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the A.P.R. Council of Ministers.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to Sanzo Nozaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea exchanged telegrams of greetings with Luigi Longo, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly exchanged congratulatory telegrams with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet exchanged messages of greetings with Dr. Noureddin Atassi, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Alphonse Massamba-Debat, President of the Republic of the Congo (B); and Ambroise Noumazalay, Prime Minister of the Congo (B) respectively.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Alphonse Massamba-Debat, President of the Republic of the Congo (B), and Ambroise Noumazalay, Prime Minister of the Congo (B).

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged messages of greetings with Mokhtar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged messages of greetings with:

✦ Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus;

✦ Ahidjo Ahmadou, President of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. exchanged telegrams of greetings with:

✦ Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, Emir of Kuwait;

✦ Mohamed Idris El Senussi, King of the Kingdom of Libya.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** exchanged a message of greetings with President Kwame Nkrumah and Chief Director Masahiro Hatanaka of the Japan-Korea Association.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, sent on December 31 a telegram to Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in reply to the latter's message of greetings on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the "Victory Day."

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on January 2 a message of greetings to Ne Win, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of Burma's independence.

Greetings to GAKRJ Chairman

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent on January 6 a message of greetings to Comrade Han Dok Su in Tokyo, Japan, in celebration of his 60th birthday.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the Order of the National Flag, First Class, to Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan, on his 60th birthday.

ANTI-U.S. JOINT ACTION —PRESSING TASK

Solidarity Week to Support National-Liberation Struggle of Peoples of Three Continents Observed

A mass meeting was held in Pyongyang on January 4 on the occasion of the "Week of Solidarity in Support of the National-Liberation Struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples."

The meeting was attended, together with working people in the city, by Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, Hong Sun Gwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and other responsible figures of public organizations.

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong made a report at the meeting. He extended warm felicitations and militant greetings to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their heroic resistance against U.S. aggression and to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples fighting heroically against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and freedom.

Great Impetus

Noting that in recent years over 50 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have newly won independence, he said that the struggle of the peoples of the three continents for national independence and liberation is giving ever greater impetus to the development of the general international situation and is making a great contribution to the progress of mankind and peace and security of the world.

The first Asian, African and Latin-American People's Solidarity Conference in Havana one year ago, he said, was an epoch-making event in strengthening the militant unity of the peoples of the three continents and in stepping up their common struggle.

After the first tri-continental solidarity conference, he said, the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples have made a new, greater victory in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle, while the imperialists are bogged down deeper in the depth of ruin.

Especially, the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people is a paragon of the struggle waged by the world's people who are fighting against imperialism and for national independence, peace and social progress.

Full Support

He extended full support to the Laotian people who are valiantly fighting for national independence and freedom against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, taking arms in their hands, to the Cambodian people in their resolute struggle against the aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for defending national sovereignty, and to the Japanese people in their just struggle against the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists and for the complete independence and democratic development of the country.

He expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the peoples of the Congo(K), Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique who are waging armed struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. He fully supported the struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and other parts of Africa. He also voiced full support to the just struggle of the Arab nations and the Palestinian people.

He expressed all-out support to the Cuban people who are firmly defending the revolutionary gains and the sovereignty of the country against all sorts of the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and making a great contribution to the revolution in Latin America.

He fully supported the just struggles of the peoples of Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia, Dominica and Peru. He also extended full support to the peoples of the newly independent countries in their struggle for consolidating their national independence against U.S.-led imperialism.

Spearhead of Struggle

He condemned the U.S. imperialists who are bent on aggression and war and recover from their setbacks everywhere in the world.

The progressive people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world should direct the spearhead of their struggle to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Pointing to the fact that Japanese and West German militarism, faithful allies of U.S. imperialism, have again become plotters for new war in Asia and Europe, he said that the struggle against Japanese militarism is a struggle for peace in Asia and the world and an important part in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Noting that it is a pressing task incumbent upon the progressive peoples of Asia and the world to powerfully assist the struggle of the Vietnamese people, he stressed that for this it is necessary to take an anti-imperialist joint action and form an anti-imperialist united front on an international scale.

In conclusion, he expressed thanks to the socialist countries, international democratic organizations including the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world for having expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunifying the country.

Resolution

The meeting adopted a resolution.

The resolution stressed that the Korean people will firmly unite with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and stubbornly fight against U.S.-led imperialism and neo-colonialism, overcoming all difficulties on the road ahead.

MILITANT SOLIDARITY

No force on earth can hamper the national-liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples

The Korean people extensively marked the "Week of Solidarity in Support of the National-Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America" from January 3 to 10.

Observing the Week, the people of Korea extended warm felicitations to the peoples on the three continents who are waging a resolute struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, and for national liberation, freedom and social prosperity, and expressed militant solidarity with their struggle.

The fighting peoples in these regions are drawing great strength and courage from the militant solidarity among the peoples of the three continents.

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization is continuing its energetic activities to support and encourage the peoples of the three continents while enabling them to contact each other.

The moribund imperialists and colonialists openly intensify their policy of aggression and war in order to put down the daily mounting struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to strangle national independence.

The prevailing situation urges all the anti-imperialist forces to join their strength and step up their struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

The Korean people will continue, in the future as well, to resolutely fight against the policy of aggression and war followed by U.S. imperialism, and do everything in their power to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and to render active support and encouragement to their struggle.

Expression of Firm Solidarity

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity sent on January 5 telegrams and letters to the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, to the North and South Vietnamese Committees for Afro-Asian Solidarity and to the organizations of the fighting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, on the occasion of the "Week of Solidarity in Support of the National-Liberation Struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples."

In its telegram addressed to the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The telegram said that the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity will, in close co-operation with the Executive Secretariat of the TPSO, make active efforts for the victory of the common cause of the peoples of the three continents.

Greetings to Neo-Lao Haksat

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Neo-Lao Haksat, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front sent on January 5 a telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Neo-Lao Haksat.

The telegram said:

The people of Korea rejoice over the successes and victories scored by the Laotian people under the leadership of the Neo-Lao Haksat with Prince Souphanouvong at the head regarding those successes and victories as their own, and will continue to render support and encouragement to the people of Laos in their just anti-U.S. and national-salvation struggle.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of both countries would be further strengthened and developed in their struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. aggressors, and wished the fraternal Laotian people greater successes in their sacred struggle for building a peaceful, neutral, unified, independent and democratic Laos.

Victorious Zanzibar Moves Ahead

January 12 marks the third anniversary of victorious revolution in Zanzibar.

On January 12, 1964, the Zanzibari people put an end to 70-year-long British colonial rule and Zanzibar's monarchy, and proclaimed a republic. On April 26 of the same year Zanzibar merged with Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

In three years after the victorious revolution the Zanzibaris have registered brilliant successes in the fight for defending their national independence, the invaluable fruit of their protracted, hard struggle against foreign imperialists, and in their endeavours to liquidate the remnants of the colonial rule and build a new life.

Progressive reforms have been introduced into industrial, agricultural, educational, public health and other spheres.

Trade, industrial, transport, construction, electric power and fuel enterprises, the leading economic enterprises of the country, have passed into the hands of the state, and the construction of new factories and other enterprises is in full swing. All the resources of the country are used for the prosperity of the country and the improvement of the people's welfare.

There are more than 300 state farms and agricultural co-operatives in the country. Arable land, the area sown to grain in particular, is expanding. Tractor-cultivated land increased ten times compared with the pre-revolution days.

All schools have been nationalized, tuition fees abolished and free medical care is provided for the people.

The people of Zanzibar are now implementing the three-year plan successfully.

As a result of these reforms and measures of great importance, a drastic change has taken place in the appearance of the country.

The Zanzibaris today are advancing confidently towards new victories, consolidating their achievements.

The Korean people extend hearty felicitations to the Zanzibari people on the occasion of the third anniversary of their victorious revolution.

A child and his nurse

Like the Real Mother

THE nursery with the title of Chollima at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Plant has little visitors every day. They are boys and girls of school age. In pre-liberation days, children of their age would come to the plant carrying their infant brothers and sisters on their backs. And they would refrain from coming close to the plant for fear of the overseers who would make a row when they discovered their mothers feeding babies. In those days women workers having babies were the first to be sacked.

But nowadays no one can find any of the little visitors bringing their infant brothers and sisters with them. On their way home from school, with satchels slung across their shoulders, they drop in at the nursery to see their "second mothers."

Han Chu Wol at the nursery receives many of such little visitors every day, for she has had over 400 children under her care at the nursery over the past ten years or more.

Han Chu Wol feels anew proud of her work when the little visitors surround her and tell their "second mother" about what they learned and did at school.

There are often events that make the nurses feel happy.

Han Chu Wol was convinced once again that hers was a really worthwhile job when a woman named Ri Kan Ja, four children of whom she had looked after, happily said she had finished factory college.

"A woman with many children, I could hardly expect to finish the factory college unless you've taken care of them like your own children," said the woman who, after graduation from the factory college, became a qualified engineer and then was appointed a shop manager.

That woman having seven children owed to no small measure, as she herself said, her completion of study at the factory college to the nursery. The same can be said of deputy shop manager Yu Bok Sun, and many other women workers at the plant.

Besides a well-equipped main nursery, the plant runs branch nurseries each accommodating about 500 near some of the work-shops for the convenience of the women workers having children. Each branch nursery has a dining hall and a shop catering to the women workers. All possible steps are taken to afford women workers every facility.

Once last summer, when at all the nurseries in the province babies were weighed, a baby Han Chu Wol was looking after at the nursery in the daytime and at her own home after the day's work exceeded by 1.5 kg the standard set by the government for the baby of its age.

"At the physical treatment ward" by Jon Chang Sop.

This is one of the prize winners at the National Photo Exhibition

The baby was originally weak physically as its mother did not have plenty of milk and, still worse, it had not been given suck by its mother when she went to hospital for treatment for several months. Cow's milk seemed to be hard of digestion for the six-month-old baby. Han Chu Wol went to the baby's father with an offer to take care of the baby until its mother returned from the hospital.

The baby caused her extra work and at times she wondered whether she had been very rash to volunteer to take charge of the baby. But each time she reproached herself for lack of affection for the baby and returned to her original determination. On the baby's first birthday, the mother shed tears of gratitude for the nurse who had looked after her baby like the real mother while she was in hospital.

Han Chu Wol, deputy chief of the nursery with the title of Chollima at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Plant, and all the women working at our nurseries in towns, farm villages, workers' districts and fishing villages take care of the babies like their own babies. Hence the popular saying: the foster parent is dearer to one than the real parent.

Ri Ho Sik

A Call at a Returnee's Home

I called on Bu Yun Gyong at his home recently. It was seven years ago that I first met him at Chongjin Port. He had then just returned from Japan.

Bu Yun Gyong gladly received me. His family members were all at home.

The eldest son Yong Taek, the eldest daughter Bok Ja and the second daughter Yong Ja got married back in the homeland. Another son, the youngest, named In Taek, was born after the family returned home.

This is not the only happy news of the family.

In December 1963, the fourth year after his return home, Bu Yun Gyong was elected to the People's Assembly of Moran-bong District in Pyongyang. And in 1962 he was awarded a medal of distinguished service, a state commendation, by the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly for his meritorious services in the country's socialist construction. He is now working as a shop manager at a printing-machine plant.

His eldest and second daughters studied medical science back in the homeland and now, having realised their wishes, work at hospitals. And the third daughter and the second son are studying at the conservatoire and the art college respectively. Other sons and daughters are attending middle school, primary school and kindergarten according to their ages.

He was born on the island of Cheju in South Korea. When he was nine years old, his father, like many other Koreans, went to Japan to earn a livelihood during the Japanese colonial rule. In Japan he moved from place to place, finding employment as a shop assistant as an apprentice worker, then as a carpenter.

He, in Japan, was continuously subjected to national humiliation and discrimination.

At long last there came the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan to their homeland and the way to a new life was opened for him. He returned to his longed-for motherland.

But today the Sato Government of Japan not only subjects the Korean nationals in Japan to national discrimination of every description but also is plotting to obstruct the repatriation of the Koreans in Japan in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

"This is absolutely intolerable. It is the inviolable right of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their motherland," remarked the host.

Bu Yun Gyong stressed that the term of the repatriation agreement should be extended unconditionally.

Kim Gun Hyong

Returnee Bu Yun Gyong's family

Seoul Airs Israeli Premier's "New Year's Greetings"

On January 1, radios of the Pak Jung Hi clique aired the "New Year's greetings" addressed to the "South Korean people" by Israeli Prime Minister.

In his "New Year's greetings" Israeli Prime Minister stressed that Israel and South Korea had "many common aspirations" and had made untiring efforts to fulfil the "task they have assumed in the world community."

There is nothing strange about the sending by the head of the reactionary group in Israel of his "New Year's greetings" to the Pak Jung Hi clique, in view of the relations so far maintained between them.

As for the "common aspirations" and the "task" Israeli Prime Minister emphasized in his "New Year's greetings" to the Pak Jung Hi clique, they are expressions appropriate for them to reaffirm their position as despicable agents of the United States in executing its policy of aggression and war in Asia and the Near and Middle East and to pledge themselves to continue to help each other.

S. Korean Air Force to Go to S. Vietnam

The Washington Star reported that combat air force units of South Korea would be sent to Vietnam following the "general elections" (presidential and national assembly elections in South Korea scheduled for this spring).

According to a radio broadcast from Seoul, the "Vice-Minister of National Defence" of the Seoul puppet regime disclosed on January 4 that the headquarters of the puppet air force is now examining the "operational necessity" for the dispatch of South Korean air force to South Vietnam. He commented on the request for the dispatch of air force units made by the commander of the South Korean troops in South Vietnam. The Commander of the South Korean troops in South Vietnam in a telephone interview with a broadcasting station in Seoul on December 31 stressed that the dispatch of air force units to South Vietnam was "absolutely necessary."

GLOOMY PROSPECTS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

A South Korean newspaper called for providing jobs for the college and university graduates, saying that for the young people graduation from school means joining an army of the unemployed.

Of the college and university graduates in South Korea this year, only 5 per cent will get jobs, the paper said.

The students of the graduation class, the paper said, are in low spirits at the gloomy prospects.

"What a pitiful state of things! It is a grave social problem that the young people, thrown into a helpless situation, should be wandering about," the paper wrote.

Reflection of the Nation's Desire and Resolve

Premier Kim Il Sung in his reply letter of January 4 addressed to Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, once again elucidated the concrete ways of putting an end to the artificial division of Korea and accomplishing the cherished national desire of the Korean people for the unification of their country.

The letter reflects the unanimous desire of the 40 million Korean people for their country's unification and expresses their unshakable stand and firm resolve to achieve the country's unification by themselves without any outside interference.

The letter also made clear why Korea still remains divided and who is responsible for this division.

The termination of Korea's partition and the restoration of the country's unification are a pressing issue whose settlement brooks no delay from the standpoint of the Korean people's interests and of the interests of peace in the Far East and the rest of Asia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sets it as the prime task of the nation to restore the country's unification and has made every possible effort for carrying it out.

Re-elucidating the unshakable position of the D.P.R.K. Government, Premier Kim Il Sung in his letter said: "We have all along proceeded from the position that the unification is a domestic affair of our nation, should be solved on the principle of independence free from any foreign interference, in a democratic way, and by a peaceful means."

The first and foremost thing to be done in resolving the unification issue by our people themselves without any outside interference is to withdraw all foreign forces from Korea.

There can neither be national independence nor freedom of the masses of the people to express their intention when foreign forces keep one's territory under their occupation.

This is why the D.P.R.K. Government has maintained time and again that Korea's unification should be accomplished by establishing a unified central government of Korea representing the people of all walks of life through free, democratic North-South general elections to be conducted after the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

There are no foreign troops in North Korea today. The prerequisite to Korea's unification, therefore, is to withdraw the U.S. forces occupying South Korea under the signboard of "the United Nations forces."

In order to hold general elections in a free and democratic atmosphere, political parties and public organizations and the masses of the people should be given complete freedom of political activities and the freedom of political opinion in all areas of North and South Korea.

Holding fast to this position and taking into consideration the present situation in which the country's unification has been delayed, the D.P.R.K. Government has put forward one realistic measure after another that can conduce to restoring the severed ties between the North and the South even before the realization of the country's unification, to removing the obstacles in the way of the unification and to hastening the day of complete unification.

The North-South confederation, proposed by the D.P.R.K. Government as a transitional step, is one of the measures for accelerating the country's unification.

The proposed confederation is aimed at solving matters of common concern jointly, strengthening economic, cultural and social ties between the two parts of the divided country and creating an atmosphere of national amity, while retaining, for the time being, the present political systems in North and South Korea.

Besides, on more than one occasion, the D.P.R.K. Government reflecting the ardent desire of the people in North and South Korea, has taken on its own initiative measures for restoring cultural ties and materializing mutual visits, exchanges in the fields of science, sports and culture, and correspondence between North and South Korea.

What is more, the D.P.R.K. Government proposed the conclusion of a peace agreement on refraining from using armed force against each other and the reduction of the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively as a step to easing tension in Korea, creating an atmosphere of mutual trust between the North and the South and thereby promoting Korea's unification.

None of these just and reasonable proposals for the country's unification, however, has been materialized owing to the vicious obstruction of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists, who have converted South Korea into their colony and military base, have been hampering Korea's unification in order to implement their policy of war and aggression and have been manipulating their lackeys in South Korea to preclude any and every possibility for the country's unification using all conceivable methods.

Under the obtaining circumstances, a divided Korea is far better than a united Korea," and "A unified, independent Korea would pose a serious menace to the general interests of the United States," — it is universally known that these have been the recognized assertions of the successive government authorities of the United States.

The Pak Jung Hi clique openly declare that they are opposed both to the country's unification as it is now form of contact, stating that the question of unification should be handled over a period of several generations like waging a Hundred Years' War, that it could be discussed in the latter half of the 1970's, and that it is dangerous to have contact with North Korea.

They condemned to death those who had called for the peaceful unification of the country they inflict severe punishment upon those who demand the North-South exchange on the charge of violating the "state policy." The United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique are afraid of Korea's unification and are scared of the people. In an attempt to justify their actions for keeping the nation split, they have been advocating the "U.N.-supervised elections."

It is well known to the world what the "U.N.-supervised elections" mean. It was through the "elections under U.N. supervision" that such a traitor as Syngman Rhee had been installed in the "presidency" several times, that the Chang Myun regime was fabricated, and that the seizure of power in a fascist manner by Pak Jung Hi and his clique was legalized. The "U.N.-supervised elections" are, in the final analysis, nothing but a signboard to cover up the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism imposed upon the people in South Korea and to perpetuate the division of the country.

In order to preserve the foothold of their shaky colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists masterminded the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and, thereby, are turning South Korea into a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

Japanese militarism, which has embarked upon re-aggression in Asia, is emerging as a reinforcement force hampering the unification of Korea.

The United States has pulled tens of thousands of South Korean puppet troops as cannon fodder into its shameful war of aggression in South Vietnam. It is also aggravating tension in Korea by reinforcing the puppet army of South Korea, introducing new-type weapons there and committing provocations against North Korea.

Facts prove patently that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Korea are entirely responsible for the division of Korea persisting until today, 22 years after the Japanese imperialists were defeated and driven out of Korea.

The basic obstacle to the unification of Korea lies in the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there. Accordingly, it is impossible to unify Korea, before the U.S. aggressors are expelled from South Korea and their colonial rule is liquidated.

As long as we leave quisilings like Pak Jung Hi, a minion of U.S. imperialism, as they are, we will neither be able to check outside interference nor accomplish the unification of the country by ourselves.

The unification of Korea is an affair of the Korean people themselves, a problem that can be solved only by the Koreans themselves.

As Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out, if an independent regime is set up in South Korea or South Korea is neutralized, there would not be any big difficulties in realizing the country's unification by our people themselves.

The Korean people will make, in the future too, all their efforts to realize independent unification in conformity with the interests of the nation and the people.

"The country's unification is the most pressing task confronting our people and an honorable task which must be settled in our generation. We cannot hand down the partitioned country to our next generation. We are firmly determined to unify the country in our generation." (Kim Il Sung)

The aspiration of the Korean people for the unification of the country by themselves will surely be realized.

Koreans in Japan

Why Hamper Their Free Visit to Homeland?

As is known, there are 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan. But they are denied the freedom of travel to and from their motherland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Their desire for a free visit to their own country is growing ever stronger from day to day.

Moreover, today, 22 years after Korea was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese colonial rule, they feel more and more inclined to meet their parents, brothers and friends and visit together with them the graves of their ancestors in the homeland.

More than 2,000 Korean residents have already asked the Japanese government authorities to allow them to visit their homeland. But the Japanese authorities show no intention to take sincere steps to meet their request.

It is only too clear that such attitude of the Japanese government stems from its persistent policy of national discrimination against the Koreans in Japan, above all, from its unjust stand of still using this urgent humanitarian problem as a lever for its political bargain with Pak Jung Hi and his clique in South Korea.

From the outset, it is an undeniable demand of humanitarianism for the overseas citizens of an independent sovereign state to freely visit their home country according to their needs in life and is one of the most elementary human rights recognized by international law and usage.

The Japanese government, in accordance with this principle, now allows all the foreigners excluding only Koreans in Japan freedom of travel to their countries.

As is universally known, the Korean nationals in Japan are those who were taken to Japan by forced labour and conscription during the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and barely survived, going through all sorts of hardships and miseries or their sons and daughters.

In the light of such historical conditions, the Japanese government assumes the legal and moral responsibility for treating them properly as foreigners and fully recognizing their freedom to visit their homeland. Nevertheless, it is still denying the Koreans in Japan this freedom, their ardent desire based on humanitarianism.

The Korean residents in Japan have been waging an extensive struggle for several years now to gain this legitimate right with the positive support of the broad sections of the Japanese people and the unbiased public opinion throughout the world.

The free visit of Koreans in Japan to their own country could be realized easily if the Japanese government gave up its unjust attitude of trying to use the humanitarian question as a means for its political ends and took appropriate steps in conformity with international law and norms.

It should immediately take measures for giving them full freedom to visit their homeland normally, which is their inviolable national right and urgent humanitarian aspiration.

Ri Jip

Brown's "Peace Overture"

From "Junior Partner" to Hired Agent

British has been called the "junior partner" of the United States since the Second World War. But today this term seems already unsuitable for use in defining the Anglo-American relations.

A junior partner still has his own intention in a limited measure and is not entirely precluded from independent action.

However, the mere execution of the Johnson Administration's orders and its service for Washington alone are characteristic of the Wilson Government's attitude and actions as regards the Vietnam war. It is hard, needless to say, to discern the difference between Wilson and Sato. But there is an ample ground for concluding that Wilson comes under the same category with Marcos and Pak Jung Hi.

This shows that the relations between the Wilson Government and the Johnson Administration today are nothing but those between the patron and his hired agent or stooge.

Eloquent proof of this is the "peace overture" Brown made on behalf of the Wilson Government for convening a "three-nation conference" to "conclude the Vietnam war" around the beginning of the New Year.

It is clear to everyone that Brown's "peace overture," in the last analysis, was not motivated by any desire for restoring peace in Vietnam but is a mere plot of the United States to cover up the actual escalation of the war by the sham peace gesture.

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is not included in Brown-proposed "three nations."

This Front is the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people fighting against the U.S. aggressors.

It is an ironclad fact that the United States cannot conclude a "peace" with any other party than the National Front. The whole world as well as they themselves know this.

The "peace talks" chorus chanted by Johnson, Rusk and Goldberg at the top of their voice at the end of last year aroused no echo. This is why the Wilson Government played a new accompaniment to the chorus. This reminds one of a street musician who, fascinated by a greenback put in his hand by a moneyed traveller from Washington, is playing an untimely serenade.

The American-advertised "peace" in Vietnam is aimed at reaching a "peace" on the conditions of stationing U.S. forces and keeping South Vietnam under the control of America's lackeys, strangling the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, that is, at gaining the recognition of the U.S. occupation of South Vietnam.

This is a shameless disregard of the stern realities of South Vietnam and, furthermore, an intolerable challenge to the people of the world denouncing strongly U.S. imperialism for its aggression in Vietnam and demanding in unison the withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

Johnson and Cao Ky lost no time to praise Brown for his "move." The Wilson Government may believe that by this it has attained the primary object of currying favour with Washington. But the world's people, the British people in particular, will get Messrs. Wilson and Brown, who have been reduced to cheap hired agents and are doing every sordid thing, to square accounts with them for their actions.

Choi Si Hwan

Election Farce in Vientiane

On January 1 the Vientiane government authorities conducted the so-called "national assembly election."

It is all too clear that the national assembly election cannot be held without the participation and approval of the Neo Lao Haksat which holds three-fifths of the Laotian territory and the majority of her population under its control.

Moreover, as for the present Vientiane group, it is the product of a military coup which was staged under U.S. wirepulling and resulted in the destruction of a sole and legal government of Laos guaranteed and recognized internationally. Therefore, it is an illegal one, too.

It is also clear that the recent election has neither legal nor moral effect.

In systematic violation of the Geneva agreements, the United States has from the beginning fomented national division in Laos so as to convert her into its colony and military base.

The United States engineered a military coup already in 1965 by egging on its lackeys and kept since then a tighter grip on the Vientiane group and on this basis continued its armed invasion of the liberated areas in Laos.

The recent election farce in Laos is another extension of such manoeuvrings of the United States. And that the United States stage-managed such an election farce at the beginning of the year is closely connected with its plan for the expansion of its Vietnam war to the whole of Indo-China.

The United States has long since been planning to secure control of Laos and form an encirclement linking up Thailand, Laos and South Vietnam in order to inflict blows upon the Vietnamese people in front and from behind in the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle, and bring pressure to bear upon independent Cambodia. At present the United States needs a puppet regime with a semblance of "legality" so that it can be used as an instrument for occupying the whole territory of Laos.

No matter what measures and methods it may resort to, however, the United States will neither be able to put up the Vientiane puppets as the representative of the Laotian people nor cover up its true colours as the aggressor.

The puppet government in Vientiane which was illegally rigged up in contravention of the wishes of the Laotian people must be dissolved at once and the U.S. imperialists must stop all aggression and intervention in Laos and quit there.

Jo Son Won

INDELIBLE CRIMES

As is reported already, the U.S. army and its South Korean puppet troops operating in South Vietnam intruded into villages in Quang Ngai Province late in November and early in December last year and slaughtered hundreds of inhabitants including the aged, women and children. They confined the victims to houses and air-raid shelters and threw handgrenades and sprayed poison gas.

The blood-curdling atrocities perpetrated by these manslaughterers surpass all human imagination and arouse boundless anger not only among the Vietnamese people but also among the honest-minded people the world over who hold dear the conscience of mankind.

The Korean people who always regard the sufferings of the Vietnamese people as their own cannot repress their towering indignation at these indelible crimes committed by the mercenary troops of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang.

Today the U.S. imperialists are disclosing the barbarous nature of the Yankees in all nakedness on Vietnamese soil through their brutal massacres of people and brigandish plunder. They founded America in the land where they made countless natives shed their blood and tears and savagely killed them; they have attained "prosperity" bleeding both Americans and the people of other countries white through more than 200 aggressive wars.

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated such atrocities in the Korean war as surpassing those of the Hitlerites.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors are killing the innocent people in Vietnam employing the most atrocious methods as they did in Korea in the past, thereby revealing their true colours once again.

Human history had never, even in the darkest age, witnessed such atrocities as were perpetrated in the Korean war and are being carried out in the Vietnamese war by the U.S. imperialists.

In an attempt to cover up their brutal nature, the U.S. imperialists dulled their South Korean puppet troops into the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and put them up on the forefront whipping them up to the brutal murder of Vietnamese people.

However craftily they may try, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to dodge their responsibility for these crimes as the main culprit.

As for Pak Jung Hi, he was a watchdog of the Japanese imperialists, then turned a lackey of the U.S. imperialists and is now a faithful agent of both the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. He is a traitor to the nation and a quisling forsaken by the Korean people a long time ago.

By dispatching South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam and whipping them up to the brutal massacre of the native population, he shows his loyalty to the U.S. imperialists and desecrates the clean national traits and lofty national spirit of our people.

Speaking of the South Korean puppet troops, they are an aggressive tool organized and trained by the U.S. imperialists. They kill the people just as they were taught by the U.S. imperialists.

A deserving punishment should be meted out to the Pak Jung Hi gang for their service to their U.S. masters as a faithful executor of their order in the aggressive war and for their traitorous deeds against the nation.

The ever mounting atrocities in South Vietnam furnish ample evidence of the last-ditch struggle of the U.S. imperialists who are suffering one military setback after another and are at the end of their tether.

No matter what brutal methods they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists will be unable to break the unbending fighting will of the Vietnamese people who are resolved to fight to the last their sacred anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle for the freedom and independence of their country. On the contrary, such vicious crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges will only stir up hatred among the Vietnamese people more fiercely.

We extend our all-out support to the statement of the Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in the central part of Trung Bo dated December 22, 1966 and the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam dated January 4 this year, which laid bare and condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet troops for their heinous crimes.

The organizers of the barbarous massacres conducted by the U.S. aggressor army and South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam are the Johnson-Rusk-McNamara clique.

They are the biggest war criminals at the present time and the diabolical enemy of mankind. They should be rigorously judged in the name of the whole mankind.

SUCCESSES OF VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

On December 2, 1966, 11 U.S. aircraft were shot down and many others damaged by the people and army of North Vietnam. Hanoi shot down 2 airplanes, Hai Thai 3, Tuyen Quang 2, Ninh Binh 2, Ha bac 1, Lang Son 1 and Vinh phuc 1.

A unit of the anti-aircraft forces of Hanoi, which contributed to the shooting down of U.S. aircraft on December 2, 1966

U.S. pilot David Remmann captured in Hanoi on December 2, 1966

A U.S. gladiator plane shot down in Hanoi on December 1, 1966

Korean nationals in Japan have been unfolding a movement for the realization of free visit to their homeland enjoying the support of the Japanese people. Photo shows Japanese people holding a demonstration demanding immediate recognition of the Korean nationals' free visit to their country

At the Botong-gang skating rink

Speedskating Contest

A speedskating contest took place on Lake Michon in the pleasure ground on Mt. Daesong in Pyongyang on January 7-8.

Those skaters who are to take part in the world women's speed-skating championships in February also competed in the contest.

Kim Jin Guk was placed first in the men's 500 metres and 1,500 metres and Pak Song Wun finished first in the men's 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres.

In the women's events, Kim Song Sun came first in the 500 metres, 1,000 metres, 1,500 metres and 3,000 metres.

Women's 500 metre race

Recreation Ground in Winter

Botong-gang Skating Rink

In the severe winter, too, the Botong-gang Recreation Ground, one of the recreation grounds in Pyongyang, is alive with people — little children spinning tops and driving in sledges and pupils and workers skating on the ice.

A boy gives a starting signal and other children rush forward. These boys holding a contest on the rink are the first-year pupils of the Somun Middle School who began to practise skating last year. Bending themselves forward and swinging their arms to and fro the little skaters are skimming over the ice. A boy tumbles while turning a curve. He rises to his feet and laughs as merrily as ever.

Pupils of the Yo'ngmun Girls' Middle School skating on the ice also attract the attention of spectators.

A man was giving instructions to the pupils as to what the girls should mind when turning the curve. He was physical training teacher Jon Gwan Il of that school.

Seventy per cent of the pupils of his school, he said, were doing skating and an interclass figure skating competition was scheduled for February. He boastfully mentioned about fifteen pupils including 13-year-old Jo Hye Ja, Song Bok Sil, Ri In Ha and Choi Sun Dok who had acquired excellent figure skating technique.

Factory workers are also out on the rink. A worker from the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station said:

"I feel refreshed when skating after the day's work. This is why I come here often after my work is over."

The rink enjoying the greatest popularity among the rinks on the river Botong is the one of standard size which lies between the Sosong-gyo Bridge and the Botong-gyo Bridge.

It has a 400 metre track and it is lit for use in the evening.

The recreation ground management office lends skates at any time.

The skating rink has especially many visitors on Sundays. There are some families all of whose members come together to enjoy skating.

Ri Gye Choi

Korean Poets Support Struggle of Tri-continental Peoples

An "evening of poets" was held at the Chollima (winged horse) House of Culture, Pyongyang, on January 6, marking the "Week of Solidarity in Support of the National-Liberation Struggle of the Peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Present at the gathering were many working people, youths and students and well-known poets in the city.

Poet Baek In Jun recited his poem "To comrades-in-arms of the whole world who are holding the rifle of justice" and then poet Ri Ho Il recited an ode to the heroic Vietnamese people.

The gathering also heard poet Kim Hak Yon reciting a poem "Like an Unextinguishable Lighthouse" reflecting the Cuban people's warm adoration of their Premier Fidel Castro. Poet Pak San Un recited a poem reflecting the solidarity of our people with the African friends and poet Oh Yong Jae read the poem "Declaration of a Revenger" expressing the fighting spirit of our people to smash the Yankees and unify their country.

Amid the overflowing sentiments of solidarity with the fighting peoples of the three continents, Vietnamese poem "Angry Shouts" and Cuban poem "Paean to the Cuban Revolution" written by Cuban poet El Indio Naberi were also read at the gathering.

Photo Exhibition, Film Show

Observing the "Week of Solidarity in Support of the National-Liberation Struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples," a photo exhibition was held and a film show was arranged in Pyongyang on January 3.

On display at the exhibition sponsored by the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity were photos showing the struggle of the peoples of the three continents against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and the construction of a new society.

At the film show arranged after the opening ceremony of the photo exhibition, the Cuban documentary film "The Second Havana Declaration" and the Korean feature film "Morning Star" were shown.

Korean Trade Delegation Arrives in Kuwait

A Korean government trade delegation led by Bang Tae Ryul, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Kuwait, the capital of the country, by air on January 2. The delegation was met at the airport by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Commerce of the host country and leading functionaries of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

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